



GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING MINUTES

Wednesday, May 15, 2013

10:00 AM

**1700 W. Washington, Governor's 2nd Floor Conference Room
Phoenix, Arizona 85007**

A public meeting of the Governor's Task Force on Human Trafficking was convened on May 15, 2013 in the 2nd Floor Conference Room, 1700 West Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007. Notice having been duly given. Present and absent were the following members of the Task Force.

Members Present

Cindy McCain (Co-Chairperson)
Gil Orrantia (Co-Chairperson)
Lea Benson
Doug Coleman
Adam Driggs
Doug Ducey
Jim Gallagher

Bill Montgomery
Andrew Pacheco
Sheila Polk
Bill Ridenour
Brian Steele
Grant Woods

Members Absent

Larrie Fraley
Robert Halliday

Staff Present

Jamie Bennett, Governor's Office
Lindsay Scornavacco, Governor's Office

1. Call to Order

Cindy McCain welcomed everyone to the Governor's Task Force on Human Trafficking meeting. The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m.

2. Opening Remarks by the Governor

Governor Jan Brewer thanked the Co-Chairs and the members for their commitment to the work of the Task Force. Governor Brewer iterated how critical of an issue human trafficking is and the urgency in working to minimize its affects in Arizona. Governor Brewer shared that the Task Force is a combination of two of her top priorities: public safety and border security. The Governor reaffirmed her charge to the Task Force to consider changes to Arizona policies and procedures by September 30th and offered her assistance to the Task Force in their work.

3. Opening Remarks by the Co-Chairs

Gil Orrantia introduced himself as the Director of the State Department of Homeland Security. He shared how he believes every generation has warriors who fight to do good things and to protect. Mr. Orrantia likened the Task Force members, speakers, and public in attendance to such warriors and thanked them for their public service. He stated the importance of tackling human trafficking and highlighted how the different experiences each member brings to the issue will benefit the work of the Task Force. Mr. Orrantia expressed gratitude for the opportunity to serve on the Task Force and thanked the members for their public service.

Mrs. McCain noted that there were international, national, and local leaders in this field on the Task Force and in the audience. She highlighted that the fact those leaders were at the meeting indicates not only that human trafficking is obviously an important issue, but that Arizona is also important. She thanked the members and the audience.

Mrs. McCain shared how she became involved in human trafficking issues. She described an experience she had in India a few years ago where she witnessed evidence of human trafficking but was not trained to recognize what was going on. Mrs. McCain conveyed her passion for making Arizona a leader on addressing human trafficking issues.

4. Introduction of Task Force Members

The members of the Task Force introduced themselves. Mr. Orrantia reminded the members of their charge from the Governor's Executive Order to make recommendations for any changes in law, administrative practice, and law enforcement training. He also iterated that the goals of the Task Force are to reduce human trafficking in Arizona and to improve the ways of identifying and assisting the victims of human trafficking.

5. A Survivor's Story

Savannah Sanders expressed gratitude for the invitation to share her story and for bringing the Task Force together. Mrs. Sanders explained that while most members probably know her by Amira Birger, her legal name is actually Savannah Sanders. She had been using a pseudo name for protection because the perpetrator that trafficked her is still at large in Phoenix. She expressed a desire to stop living in fear and to begin using her real name.

Mrs. Sanders shared that she had not realized she had been a victim of trafficking until she began to get involved in the anti-trafficking movement about four years ago. It wasn't until she saw the definition of sex slavery that she realized that she herself was a victim. She saw herself as a rebellious teenager who made bad choices, which she said couldn't be further from the truth. Thereafter, Mrs. Sanders got involved in the community, working with other victims.

Mrs. Sanders explained that it was then that she began to really understand her whole story, which she said led her to be trafficked. She shared that she believes it started when she was sexually abused at a very young age and she did not receive any help. The school system, the community, and her church didn't recognize her symptoms of abuse. She wasn't acting out because she was a bad kid, she was acting out because she was in pain. It was because she never received any help and she was left to deal with her pain on her own that led her to being vulnerable to pimps.

It was then that she was taken and forced into prostitution. Mrs. Sanders explained that she never made any money, but that she had to bring in at least \$1,200 a day. She would work 7 days a week and only sleep two-to-three hours a night. However, she still didn't consider herself a victim. She was trained to know what to look for in "Johns" to know whether they were police officers in order to avoid getting arrested for prostitution; even though she was a victim.

Mrs. Sanders was trafficked for nine months before she was thrown out of the massage parlor she was being trafficking through. She was released after an investigation of the parlor was launched, in an effort to get rid of any evidence of trafficking. It was then that Mrs. Sanders escaped to California to try to start a new life. She got a full-time job and started going back to school. However, shortly thereafter she was assaulted again by another family member. She returned back to Phoenix where she met her husband. Mrs. Sanders has been clean and off the streets for 10 years now.

In 2009, she earned her G.E.D. and a full-ride scholarship to Mesa Community College. Mrs. Sanders is now in her senior year at Arizona State University with another full-ride scholarship. She works very heavily in the community both locally and nationally to help fight against human trafficking.

Mrs. Sanders expressed gratitude for the opportunity to share her story and described the passion she has toward anti-trafficking efforts as a result of the experiences she has endured. She reminded the Task Force that the survivors are the ones driving the issue forward, but they are more than their stories. They are mothers, fathers, doctors, and lawyers. They have a lot to offer society in moving forward with anti-trafficking efforts. She expressed willingness and a desire to be a part of the movement in Arizona.

Mrs. McCain asked Mrs. Sanders what the priority for Arizona should be in moving forward with anti-trafficking efforts. Mrs. Sanders suggested prevention; specifically, better education, training, and assistance within the school systems. Kids shouldn't be ostracized for rebellious behavior when they may be reacting to pain and don't know how to deal with the issues they are faced with. Intervention is needed early on; kids who don't have self confidence are more likely to be victimized.

Mr. Orrantia affirmed Mrs. Sanders' bravery and courage to tackle these issues. He went on to ask Mrs. Sanders what helped her the most. To this she responded the biggest difference in her life was someone who loved her and treated her with compassion. She acknowledged the love she received from her family, but noted that was not where she was looking for love. She needed someone outside of her family to love her and invest in her. Mrs. Sanders went on to say that often times victims are treated as prostitutes. She suggested there must be a paradigm shift in how victims are perceived and treated. Prosecution of Pimps and Johns should be strengthened.

Andrew Pacheco asked Mrs. Sanders if she knew whether the other women she had been trafficked with had similar backgrounds to hers. Mrs. Sanders confirmed that was the case. Most of the women she was around were much older, over 35 years old, and had been sexually abused. Many of the victims never had anyone tell them they were beautiful or valuable, except for a pimp. When they get out of jail the pimp is the only one there waiting to pick them up. Accordingly, Mrs. Sanders doesn't believe jail is the safest place for victims. She highlighted the need to address the root problems the victims have in order to prevent further victimization.

Bill Montgomery asked Mrs. Sanders if there was ever anyone like a police officer who asked her questions or interacted with her in a way that helped lead her to the realization of what her true status was. Mrs. Sanders told Mr. Montgomery the training that is in place now did not exist 10 years ago. Even then, she shared that the victims do not know about the law enforcement training that is being conducted now.

Lea Benson asked how to work with the victims, if they shouldn't be put in jail and they still don't truly feel like a victim and end-up running away from services. Mrs. Sanders suggested that making sure the victims have access to services is the number one priority. The balance is to make sure they don't feel like they are imprisoned or in lock down. Jail isn't ideal, but the victims need the help. She also indicated there is a strong need for transitional services.

Brian Steele prompted Mrs. Sanders to list her recommended top three principles for service providers. Mrs. Sanders suggested choice, empowerment, and failure. Choice, because victims need to have a lot of choices; up until that point they have had every aspect of their life controlled. Empowerment, because no victim can be rescued; they have to make that choice for themselves. Failure, because it is going to happen. They need to accept it, understand it, learn from it, and move forward. They also need to give the victims grace and understand that the victims are going to fail sometimes too. Mrs. Sanders suggested that providers need to redefine and better understand how they classify success for the victims.

6. Overview of Human Trafficking in Arizona

James Dold from the Polaris Project shared a presentation outlining the basics of sex and labor trafficking. He described the "Three P's Paradigm" in creating a comprehensive legal framework to combat human trafficking with a victim-centered approach. The Three P's are: prosecution, protection, and prevention.

Mr. Dold proceeded to provide a brief overview of relevant federal laws to the Task Force, along with an overview of the federal and state legal framework. He outlined the Polaris Project's annual state ranking report and highlighted several states' laws as they related to different categories within the report. Specifically, he discussed states that have: strong sex and labor trafficking laws; asset forfeiture for human trafficking crimes; investigative tools for law enforcement; training for law enforcement; human trafficking task forces; required posting of the NHTRC hotline; Safe Harbor for minors; victims assistance; victim access to civil remedies; and that allow sex trafficking victims to have convictions for prostitution vacated.

Thereafter, Mr. Dold discussed recent policy trends in other states and offered several policy recommendations to the Task Force. Specifically, Mr. Dold recommended the following:

- Authorize the seizure and forfeiture of assets specifically for the crime of human trafficking, including, but not limited to: all vehicles, monies, or real property used to facilitate trafficking offenses or any monies or property derived from trafficking proceeds.
- Authorize, encourage, or mandate law enforcement training on human trafficking.
- Encourage or Mandate posting of the NHTRC hotline in places where victims are most likely to come into contact with it: strip clubs, sexually oriented businesses, any business that has previously been cited as a nuisance for prostitution, establishments with a liquor license, airports, bus/train stations, emergency rooms, and farms.
- Safe Harbor for Sexually Exploited Children
 - Diversion programs for sexually exploited children or immunity from prosecution; and,
 - Services specifically for sexually exploited children.
- Victim Assistance
 - Require Department of Health Services to develop a state plan on how to identify victims and help coordinate the delivery of services to them (like Virginia and Tennessee).
 - Establish a state fund to help provide services to victims
 - Require law enforcement to inform the victim that he/she may be eligible for crime victim comp benefits, as well as assist victim with obtaining victim services.
- Authorize, through a stand-alone statute, victims of human trafficking to bring a civil cause of action against their trafficker.

Sheila Polk recognized the impact of demand on the prevalence of trafficking. She asked Mr. Dold if he had recommendations on how to strengthen Arizona laws to deter the demand for services. Mr. Dold recommended higher fines, stronger prosecution and better education for Johns, including John Schools.

Bill Ridenour prompted Mr. Dold to provide his recommendation to the Task Force on what the priority should be for Arizona, to which Mr. Dold suggested assistance for victims, civil remedies, and mandatory posting of the national hotline. Mr. Dold recognized the criminal laws in Arizona are pretty good, but could be more victim-centered.

Grant Woods asked Mr. Dold about how other states have implemented and used civil remedies. Mr. Dold shared that there is often a general lack of awareness of the tools that can be used in prosecuting. He suggested that often times the victims are represented by pro bono legal services, and that victims may not know they can bring civil causes of action. Mr. Dold mentioned the Polaris Project is working with local bar associations to help increase access to pro bono representation for victims who want to bring civil causes of action. Mr. Dold also recognized that often the limitation to using civil remedies is that judgements have not been effectively enforced.

Mr. Woods also inquired about Backpage. He asked how big of a problem it is and what that Task Force could do about it. Mr. Dold recognized Backpage is a huge problem and the difficulties groups have had in trying to address the website. Mr. Dold indicated there is a lot of work being done through the Federal government and with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He acknowledged the legal difficulties in addressing the prevalence of trafficking through Backpage, including privacy laws and the Communications Decency Act (CDA). Mr. Dold mentioned that Connecticut recently passed a law that essentially criminalizes anyone who creates or purchases advertising space knowing that a minor is being sold for commercial sex. He suggested the statutory change as a tool states could use to help address websites like Backpage.

7. Overview of Arizona's Human Trafficking Statutes

Ted Campagnolo from the Arizona Attorney General's Office first recognized that although there is no Arizona statute entitled "Human" Trafficking, Arizona vigorously prosecutes the trafficking of human beings under a variety of State statutes. He provided a brief overview of how law enforcement and prosecutors handle trafficking cases, and reviewed Arizona state statute related to criminal offenses around trafficking issues. Specifically, he highlighted: trafficking, sex trafficking, coercion, prostitution, sexual exploitation of children, unlawful restraint of humans, racketeering, and other related statutes. Additionally, Mr. Campagnolo reviewed sentencing statutes for adults and children, and highlighted additional sanctions as provided for in state statute.

At the conclusion of his presentation, Mr. Campagnolo made a few comments about the Polaris Project's Annual State Ranking Report and the score Arizona received. He pointed out that although state statute does not explicitly refer to human trafficking, Arizona does have strong statutory provisions that address the issue. However, he did recommend "sex trafficking" be added to A.R.S. § 13-2301 (D)(4).

Mr. Woods expressed interest in the mens rea versus actus reus aspect of Mr. Campagnolo's presentation. Although he recognized that in this whole area of dangerous crimes against children, it is always actus reus. He inquired, however, about circumstances with minors. Mr. Campagnolo said that if a minor is under 15 there is no doubt about mens rea versus actus reus. Over 15, however, he suggested it is very difficult to prove.

Mr. Woods inquired what the consent age is in Arizona; Mr. Campagnolo said he believed it is 18 years old because that is when an individual can sign a contract. Mr. Woods went on to inquire whether it mattered if an individual become involved with a minor who was 16 or 17 years old. Mr. Campagnolo did not believe it did, but he referred to the County Attorneys on the Task Force. Mr. Montgomery responded that there is a distinction between 15, 16, and 17 if you can prove the person knew the age of the minor. If you can prove that they knew, you can still convict them of the offense, but there are some differences in the penalties that can be imposed.

Mrs. Polk asked Mr. Campagnolo if he could clarify the distinction between human smuggling and trafficking. Mr. Campagnolo recognized they are often separated and that law enforcement responds to them differently. He explained that smuggling is when they are paid to come over and trafficking is when they are forced into something. However, he recognized that often time when people are held in drop houses they are being held for reward money, at least that's the usual reason. He suggested that it may be harder to prove human trafficking.

Mr. Montgomery asked whether Mr. Campagnolo has seen distinctions between smuggling and sex trafficking. He suggested there may be similarities in how victims of sex trafficking and smuggling are approached. He offered an example of someone initially paying to get smuggled into the county and then is held in captivity for additional money. He indicated they are victims at that point. Mr. Montgomery highlighted the similarities in both cases of smuggling and trafficking when an individual may initially be seen as a suspect and then a distinction must be made as to whether they are truly a victim or a suspect. Mr. Campagnolo agreed.

Mr. Ridenour asked Mr. Campagnolo if the Safe Harbor law currently in statute needs to be changed or whether it was more of an issue with interpretation. Mr. Campagnolo explained that Polaris Project bases their rating on statutes, if there is not a statute for Safe Harbor they are not going to give a state credit for it.

Mr. Steele commented about the jail programs and supports in Arizona. He indicated he has not come across an officer that didn't feel as strongly about the victims as he and other providers do. He asked Mr. Campagnolo what his top three requests of non-governmental organizations are. Mr. Campagnolo suggested it is important to draw in victims, to separate them from the pimps, and to get them help. He acknowledged the difficulty in forcing victims into assistance when the statutory ability to require them to participate does not exist.

Jim Gallagher made a comment in reference to Mr. Ridenour's question. He highlighted a recent report from Arizona State University and the Phoenix Police Department that outlines legislative recommendations for 2013. He indicated he would get a copy of the recommendations to staff to be forwarded on to the Task Force members. Mr. Gallagher recognized that although the state rating is what it is, there is a strong network of support. He suggested the Task Force work to formalize the efforts that are ongoing.

Mr. Montgomery noted that he usually cautions people about removing the offense of prostitution because doing so actually helps the pimps because the act is no longer criminal. He urged a balance in suggesting statutory changes and highlighted the use of diversion programs. Mr. Campagnolo concurred.

Mr. Orrantia asked how diversion programs work with criminal charges. Mr. Montgomery shared that the difficulty in handling these cases is that the greatest need of intervention is also the greatest source of evidence. He recognized that the role they need the victim to play is the biggest factor on whether they are able to seek a diversion program immediately or whether or not they need to contemplate charging the juvenile in order to get the case in the best posture for holding the pimp accountable and anyone else associated with them. Mr. Montgomery suggested that there needs to be better awareness of all the tools that are available in statute and there is a need to work with law enforcement for training in initial interviews.

Ms. Benson mentioned ASU has been working with StreetLightUSA in evaluating their programming. She said the average age of the girls that have gone through their program are 15.9 years old. Ms. Benson stated she didn't understand why a child under 14 and the 15.9 year old would be treated differently. Mr. Campagnolo explained the timeframes were a legislative decision and they are currently provided for in statute.

Mrs. McCain thanked Mr. Gallagher and the Phoenix Police Department for all their anti-trafficking efforts.

8. A Call to Action

Ernie Allen from the International Center for Missing and Exploited Children thanked the Task Force for the opportunity to present. He stressed the most important thing about Governor Brewer's initiative is its timeliness and reiterated how critical of an issue human trafficking is. Mr. Allen made it clear he wanted to provide the members with an overview of where United States (U.S.) is on the issue and provide recommendations for the Task Force to consider. Mr. Allen suggested that even with all the substantial anti-trafficking progress being made in Arizona, most people do not recognize trafficking is a local issue. He iterated that trafficking is a problem in the U.S., in U.S. cities, affecting U.S. kids.

He acknowledged the difficulty in quoting statistics on the magnitude of the issue. However, he pointed out that U.S. Department of Justice funded a study by the University of Pennsylvania 10 years ago. The study reviewed the risk of sexual exploitation to minors, the number of minors who are victims of sexual exploitation, and the demographic composition of those victims. Although the results are severely criticized, the study found that 293,000 kids were at risk and there were 250,000 victims (which he recognized is broader than cases involving trafficking). Further, they found that 60% of the 250,000 were run-away, throw-away homeless kids. He suggested the vast majority of that population is victimized through trafficking.

Mr. Allen suggested the conservative estimate of how many U.S. children are the victims of sex trafficking each year is at least 100,000. He pointed out that the problem cannot be measured with traditional measures. Traditional arrests do not accurately reflect the problem; law enforcement has been training their officers for years not to arrest the victims. FBI reports from 2006 indicated there were 1,600 arrests for juvenile prostitution. However, he suggested there is no way to know whether that represents 1% or 10% of the total.

He went on to note that the offenders aren't filing tax returns, further noting the difficulty in measuring the scope of the issue. He recommended one of the great needs is to develop empirical data to help assess how many victims there really are. Mr. Allen pointed out that the victims are often hidden and hard to identify. No one knows what is going on; no one reports it.

Ten years ago, Mr. Allen was a part of the development and launch of the Innocence Lost National Initiative. The Initiative was a collaborative with FBI and Justice Department. As a result of that effort, there are now 47 task forces around the country dealing with this issue, including Phoenix. Accordingly, 1,300 pimps and traffickers have been successfully prosecuted to date. Eight of them have received life sentences and multiple received sentences of 20 years and up. Additionally, 2,600 children were rescued.

From those efforts, they have learned that an overwhelming majority of those kids came from a vulnerable population (run-aways, throw-aways, kids targeted out of the child welfare system). He referenced a recent case in Miami where pimps were targeting kids out of foster care. He recommended the Task Force consider looking at the child welfare system in Arizona and the vulnerability to trafficking of the children therein.

Mr. Allen highlighted lessons they have learned from the 10 years the National Initiative has been in place. First, these kids really are victims. He likened the trafficking to 21st century slavery. While most of the children may leave home voluntarily, they are seduced, tricked, or lured into these types of activities and at some point they lose the ability to walk away. Secondly, as Mr. Campagnolo pointed out, this truly is organized crime. He pointed out that there are networks, the perpetrators communicate with one another, and they are moving victims from city to city for their commercial benefit. Mr. Allen explained trafficking is easy, low-risk, there is a huge consumer market for it, and therefore it is enormously profitable.

Mr. Allen went on to note that something needs to be done about the demand. He said that although 1,300 have been prosecuted, once they are incarcerated someone else pops up in their place. Accountability for the customers is of the utmost importance; whether they pay for sex with a kid, or engage in sex with a kid with a commercial linkage – it is a crime! They need to be prosecuted; lives need to be ruined. That is the only way deterrence is going to be created.

The final thing the Initiative learned is that this is a problem that is moving from the streets to the internet. Backpage is the largest player on the internet. Four years ago the Initiative began working with Craigslist, through screening and monitoring of the sale of kids for sex on their site. The Initiative was able to eliminate nudity from the ads and the links to the so-called “John Boards”. He said that although screening, monitoring, and reporting did help catch some of the dumb perpetrators, it is doing nothing to deal with the core of the problem.

Mr. Allen mentioned that one of the core challenges is federal law, the CDA. The CDA basically treats these electronic service providers as third party publishers. Absent of showing that they materially contributed to the content of the advertising, they are not held criminally responsible. The mens rea challenge is too steep. The other challenge, he suggested, is that the CDA provides civil immunity for these sites. It holds them criminally responsible but there is federal preemption. Mr. Allen has spoken with dozens of attorney generals and district attorneys from across the country, many of whom feel that cases can be made and mens rea can be imputed, yet only federal prosecutors can bring the action.

He suspects the solution is some sort of regulatory model. He likened the internet business to newspapers, pointing out that they only accept ads from licensed and regulated businesses. Some attorney generals think that model can work for internet sites; there are proposals out there. He recognized there are limits to what you can do in Arizona right now because of the federal preemption. However, there are things that can be done.

Mr. Allen recommended several changes to Arizona law. Specifically, Safe Harbor is important to work into the law, as 13 states have done it. He went on to warn the legislative members to look closely at unintended consequences of the laws. California’s Safe Harbor law has made it more difficult to get victims into alternative programs. Any new laws should not exasperate the problem.

He also suggested looking at statutory changes that attack the demand side of the issue. He suggested the reality is that the customers have to be charged. While there is research to support the positive impact of “John Schools”, he feels the schools minimize and trivialize the act. Although he did recognize that education is necessary for the casual customers and consumers.

Secondly, he recommended increased access to victims services. Mr. Allen said he understands that prosecutors generally know they shouldn't arrest the kids, however, shelters will not take them. They often do not have any options but to place the victims in secure detention facilities or jail. They do so for the victim's safety, the general public's safety, and to facilitate the prosecution. While he understands the dilemma, he indicated it is not acceptable.

Mr. Allen pointed out the child welfare system is generally is woefully unprepared to deal with trafficking victims. He recognized the heroic work of non-governmental organizations, but highlighted a majority of the victims are coming out of the child welfare system. He indicated pimps and traffickers are targeting those children. The New York Times did a major report on the lack of reporting for minors within the child welfare system that go missing. He suggested the Task Force look at the Arizona child welfare system.

Additionally, Mr. Allen recommended the Task Force address the silos across disciplines. He encouraged multidisciplinary approaches, collaboration, and communication. He reminded members that these problems transcend the various systems. Mr. Allen went on to highlight the public health issues that accompany trafficking. Mayo Clinic conducted a study that indicated kids exposed to sexual violence are at higher risk of post traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety, cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. He suggested there are evidence-based interventions that are available and work. Health care personnel must be able to recognize, identify, and intervene sooner in helping these victims.

He went on to recognize the importance of law enforcement and the great work of the Phoenix Police Department. However, he pointed out the problem with the "run-away presumption". Referencing the Cleveland case, he shared that when a young teenager goes missing the assumption of law enforcement is often that the child has run-away. The last National Institute study indicated 1.7 million run-aways a year in this country. Of which, 1.3 million are gone for at least 24 hours to 6 months. Those are the kids at greatest risk of this kind of problem. Law enforcement need to be taking reports on these cases and entering them immediately into the FBI's National Crime Information Center as required by federal law.

Mr. Allen also suggested that prevention is crucial to anti-trafficking efforts. He pointed out that the social norms of the country need to be dealt with, specifically, the sexualization of kids at younger and younger ages, particularly girls. He noted that there are more and more of what the experts are calling "compliant victims", victims that almost expect to be sexually abused and exploited. He recommended that the kids need to be empowered; they need to know that it is not okay to be sexually abused or exploited.

Finally, Mr. Allen iterated the urgency in educating our fellow citizens to the issue. They need to mobilize, be vigilant, and aware. The community must pay attention, look for indicators, and report to law enforcement. Mr. Allen thanked the Co-Chairs for their leadership and offered to help in any way he can.

Mrs. McCain asked Mr. Allen for his advice on how to address Backpage considering current federal law. Mr. Allen stated that there have been discussions about amending Section 230 of the CDI to clarify the whole issue of federal preemption as it relates to criminal prosecution. One of the arguments is that child pornography is an internet based crime and yet most of the prosecutions are brought by state and local law enforcement. He mentioned that with the recent SOPA and HIPAA (Stop Online Piracy Act and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) controversy with the battle between Hollywood and Silicon Valley, there is a pretty clear sense that Congress does not want to amend the CDA.

Mr. Allen again recommended a regulatory model for dealing with problematic websites. The idea is that anyone who posted an ad on these sites would have to have to be regulated and have a license number, thereby making the person facilitating the ad accountable to any criminally actionable activity. He mentioned that an Attorney General has also suggested using E-verify.

Mr. Allen shared that he challenges to regulatory approaches is that there needs to be some sort of governance structure with oversight. He suspected that would have to be done at the state level as opposed to a federal mechanism.

9. Discussion

Mr. Orrantia recognized the meeting had run longer than anticipated. He explained that he and Mrs. McCain had planned on facilitating a discussion between the members; however, because of time constraints, he suggested the Task Force defer the agenda item to the next meeting. Mr. Orrantia asked if any members had any comments. Mrs. Polk made a brief comment about how the presentations were informative and that the presenters were wonderful.

Seeing no one else who wished to speak, Mr. Orrantia moved to the next agenda item.

10. Call to the Public

Mr. Orrantia informed the Task Force that no members of the public had completed a request to speak form. Mrs. McCain encouraged members of the public to speak at the next meeting.

11. Closing Statements/Announce Next Meeting

Mrs. McCain noted that the presentations and speakers affirmed the need to address human trafficking in Arizona. She reiterated the urgency in pursuing anti-trafficking efforts and the need to strengthen Arizona's response to and prevention of human trafficking. Mrs. McCain suggested that Arizona should be a fly over state for traffickers. Mr. Orrantia echoed Mrs. McCain's comments and thanked the members and presenters again.

12. Adjournment

Mr. Orrantia thanked everyone for attending the meeting. Mrs. McCain reminded everyone that the next meeting is scheduled for June 6th at 9:30 a.m. in the same room. The meeting adjourned at 12:47 p.m.